



DRAFT 2016-2017 Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER)

The City of Raleigh
Community Development Division
Department of Housing and Neighborhoods
raleighnc.gov

Introduction

The document that follows is the City of Raleigh, North Carolina's DRAFT Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) for the period July 1, 2016 - June 30, 2017. The CAPER reports the City of Raleigh's use of federal entitlement funds and the number and demographics of the persons served with those funds during the plan year. HUD requires that cities receiving federal housing and community development funds submit this report every year by September 28.

This CAPER is the second year report of accomplishments within Raleigh's Five Year Consolidated Plan, 2016-2020. The Citizen Participation Plan that is part of the Consolidated Plan requires the City to seek public comment on the CAPER before submitting it to HUD.

The draft CAPER is available for public review and comment from August 25 until September 8, 2017.

Draft Version posted: August 25, 2017

Comments on the CAPER Draft can be sent to:

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Goals and Outcomes CR-05

Progress the City of Raleigh has made in carrying out its strategic plan and its action plan.

The City's strategic plan contained in its 2016-2020 Consolidated Plan contained three priorities for the City's use of federal and local housing funds:

Increasing the supply of affordable housing in the City

Enhancing the homeless to housing continuum

Revitalizing neighborhoods

The geographic focus areas are East College Park (ECP) and South Park/Garner Road areas for the five years covered, with ECP occurring first in sequence.

The FY 2016-2017 Action Plan was consistent with the priorities and geographic focus in that expenditures were consistent with the three priorities and the 2016 Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area (NRSA)—particularly East College Park--consumed a significant amount of staff time and financial resources as infrastructure work continued and development proposals for new infill housing were evaluated and builders selected. Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) resources were provided to a nonprofit partner to acquire units within the Brown Birch Apartments community in South Park/Garner Road. The Affordable Housing Improvement Plan, Affordable Housing Location Policy, and regional Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI) were completed in the 2015-16 fiscal year and in FY 2016-2017 the language contained within them were brought into the City's updated comprehensive plan. City Council continued its financial commitment to increased local funding for affordable housing with the tax increase approved to raise \$5.7 million from local property taxes dedicated to increasing the supply of affordable housing and preserving low-cost rental units that might be lost to conversion to market rates.

Assess how the jurisdiction's use of funds, particularly CDBG, addresses the priorities and specific objectives identified in the plan, giving special attention to the highest priority activities identified.

The City's three priorities identified in its 2016-2020 Consolidated Plan, and summaries of the City's use of funds to address them in FY 2016-2017, were:

- Increase the supply of affordable housing

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The City Council adopted an Affordable Housing Improvement Plan October 20, 2015 which articulated seven “options” for increasing the pace and volume of City-sponsored creation and preservation of affordable housing. In FY 2016-2017 the City committed \$477,326 of HOME funds toward this effort for 128 affordable rental units and another \$6.1 million in local funds are committed to three other affordable apartment developments to be completed in the future. The City spent a total of \$625,000 in second mortgages to enable 32 low-income families purchase their first house in the City (\$226,661 was the HOME portion made available for 13 of the units).

- Enhance the homeless to housing continuum

The City moved forward in its partnership with Wake County, the Partnership to End and Prevent Homelessness, and Catholic Charities for the Diocese of Raleigh to acquire a site for a facility to focus local efforts to more effectively serve the City and County’s homeless population. Local funds are budgeted to help build the “Oak City Center” that will be the central location for coordinated entry system that is being developed.

In the past fiscal year, the City also continued its partnership with Wake County and the state of North Carolina (through the COC) in the commitment of its ESG funds for local homelessness service agencies through a Combined Request for Proposals process.

- Neighborhood revitalization

The City began implementation of its first Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area (NRSA) Plan which was adopted by City Council and approved by HUD in FY 2015-2016. In FY 2016-2017 the City issued a Request for Proposals (RFP) to attract builders of mixed income housing for 140 lots assembled by the City in a ten-block redevelopment area (East College Park) within the NRSA. A total of \$1,778,962 in CDBG funds were spent acquiring six properties (26 units) within Brown Birch Apartments. \$70,260 was spent on CDBG relocation payments to existing tenants with four households relocated in 2016-2017 and \$26,023 in demolishing five (5) blighted structures. \$365,149 in CDBG (2 units completed) and \$223,299 in HOME (16 units completed) was spent on housing rehabilitation. \$176,865 in City bond funds were used to pay for 23 limited repairs loans.

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Comparison of the proposed versus actual outcomes for each outcome measure submitted with the consolidated plan and explain, if applicable, why progress was not made toward meeting goals and objectives.

Accomplishments

Category: Homelessness

Goal: Enhance the Homeless to Housing Continuum

Assistance Activity	Funding Source	Projected-Program Year	Actual – Program Year	Percent Complete of 1 Year Projection	Percent Complete of 5 year Total Projection (Strategic Plan)
Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	CDBG, ESG, General Fund	30 Households Assisted	130 Households Assisted	433%	322%
Homeless Person-Overnight Shelter	CDBG, ESG, General Fund	1850 Persons Assisted	2,397 Persons Assisted	130%	54%
Homelessness Prevention	CDBG, ESG, General Fund	30 Persons Assisted	21 households / 47 Persons Assisted	157%	55%

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Goal: Increase the supply of affordable housing

Category:

- Affordable Housing
- Homeless
- Non-Homeless Special Needs

Activity	Funding Source	Projected-Program Year	Actual – Program Year	Percent Complete of 1 Year Projection	Percent Complete of 5 year Total Projection (Strategic Plan)
Rental units constructed	HOME, General Fund, City of Raleigh Affordable Housing Bond	100 units	128 units	128%	35%
Rental units rehabilitated	HOME, General Fund, City of Raleigh Affordable Housing Bond	20 units	12 units	60%	16%
Homeowner Housing Added	HOME, General Fund, City of Raleigh Affordable Housing Bond	10 units	5 units	50%	52%
Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	HOME, General Fund, City of Raleigh Affordable Housing Bond	20 units	5 units	25%	16%
Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers	HOME, General Fund, City of Raleigh Affordable Housing Bond	66 households	32 households	48%	30%
Buildings Demolished	HOME, General Fund, City of Raleigh Affordable Housing Bond	8 buildings	5 buildings	63%	33%

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Goal: Neighborhood Revitalization

Category:

- Affordable Housing
- Non-Housing Community Development

Activity	Funding Source	Projected-Program Year	Actual – Program Year	Percent Complete of 1 Year Projection	Percent Complete of 5 year Total Projection (Strategic Plan)
Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	CDBG, General Fund	525 persons assisted	160 persons assisted (after the completion of ECP infrastructure)	30%	30%
Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	CDBG, General Fund	150 persons assisted	2,995 persons assisted	1997%	54%

Assess how the jurisdiction's use of funds, particularly CDBG, addresses the priorities and specific objectives identified in the plan, giving special attention to the highest priority activities identified.

As expressed in the City of Raleigh's 2016-2020 Consolidated Plan, the three priority goals for expenditure of the City's CDBG, HOME, ESG, and its own City funding for affordable housing is:

- Increase the supply of affordable housing
- Enhance the homeless to housing continuum
- Neighborhood revitalization

Last fiscal year the City of Raleigh continued its CDBG programs of neighborhood revitalization, housing rehabilitation, infrastructure upgrades, public service grants, including a \$100,000 grant for shelter operations of the County's emergency shelter for homeless men. HOME funds were made available for housing rehabilitation loans and developer loans. The ESG program was distributed in a partnership with Wake County and the Continuum of Care partnership in accordance with programmatic requirements.

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These investments addressed the priorities of providing affordable housing, revitalizing neighborhoods, and helping homeless persons receive the housing assistance needed.

There were several completed affordable housing developments. In addition to five (5) infill single-family houses built on lots acquired by the City with CDBG funds, thirty-two (32) second mortgages, six (6) housing rehabilitation loans, and twenty-three (23) Limited Repair loans, the City also rehabilitated twelve (12) City-owned rentals. There were the following rental investments of completed projects:

Rental Development	Funding Source	City Assistance	Number of Units	Unit Type
Emerson Glen	HOME	\$973,183	48 units	Family
Wakefield Spring	HOME	\$821,869	80 units	Elderly

In addition to the above, another 240 affordable subsidized apartments were completed without City assistance within Raleigh and \$1,778,962 in CDBG was provided to enable Passage Home, Inc. to acquire the remaining 26 units within Brown Birch Apartments. That rental community is now under single ownership for future redevelopment activities. The neighborhood revitalization activities were primarily funded with CDBG in FY 2016-2017. A total of \$464,280 in CDBG public services was spent in 2016-2017.

Training was provided to 26 low-income youth in a construction trades apprenticeship program, homebuyer training was provided to 242 persons, and 602 persons received assistance from the CDBG-funded Community Enhancement Grant.

Following is a summary of the City's CDBG NRSA public works projects:

East College Park Infrastructure: This project is a two and a half year project. It involves the replacement of the water and sewer main and the storm drain on eight city blocks. All work is being performed on a live system. All existing homeowners are being tied into the new system as the project progresses. Infill mixed income housing will be built in a Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area (NRSA) context on the 140 lots the City assembled with CDBG and city bond funds. To date (August/September 2017) Phase I is 95 % complete. The City spent \$2,087,576.44 in CDBG on East College Park infrastructure in FY 2016-2017. The total City investment has been \$ 3,529,291.54 in ECP water, sewer, and storm drainage, with the balance being from Public Utilities. Improved utilities were provided to the existing 160 persons in the neighborhood.

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Regarding the City's efforts to address homelessness, \$100,000 in City CDBG funds and \$13,577.80 in City ESG funds were provided to the South Wilmington Street Men's Shelter for shelter operations, benefiting 2,125 persons. The number of households assisted with Rapid Re-Housing and Prevention (both with ESG and with City funds) were:

Rapid Re-Housing

- Women's Center of Wake County = 95
- PLM Families Together = 26
- Catholic Charities = 9

Total RRH = 130 households

Prevention

- Hope Center at Pullen = 4
- Catholic Charities = 17

Total Prevention = 21 households

Racial and Ethnic Composition Of Families Assisted

	CDBG	HOME	ESG
White	619	62	99
Black or African American	2,239	162	333
Asian	2	0	3
American Indian or American Native	38	0	6
Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander, Other	78	0	1
Total	2,976	224	442
Hispanic	123	16	9
Not Hispanic	2,853	208	433

Resources and Investments

Identify the resources made available

Source of Funds	Resources Made Available 2016-2020	Amount Expended During Program Year
CDBG	11,238,516	6,246,889
HOME	4,061,772,836	1,850,356
ESG	959,380	250,870
City	16,000,000	5,947,159

Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Target Area	Planned Percentage of Allocation	Actual Percentage of Allocation
Citywide	25	48
College Park	50	26
South Park Redevelopment Area	25	26

Leveraging- Explain how federal funds leveraged additional resources...as well as how any publicly owned land was used to address the needs identified in the plan.

As the City invests in affordable housing within its borders using federal grant funds, it also taps other City funds for:

- the installation of new utility lines in the East College Park Redevelopment Area,
- lending to private builders of affordable apartments,
- repairs to older owner-occupied houses,
- providing second mortgage loans to low- and moderate-income homebuyers, and
- providing rapid re-housing and homelessness prevention funds to the area's homeless families through Catholic Charities.
- City and County funds were used to acquire a site for a coordinated entry center that will include daily assistance of multiple kinds for homeless individuals and families, referrals, transportation, etc. and weekend food distribution.

City land plus a building has been made available for the last **three** years for the Oak City Outreach Center, which provides a downtown space for weekend food distribution, referrals, and advice to the City's homeless population.

Most of the affordable apartment loans provided by the City are a portion of the entire investment package to create new affordable apartments, with low-income housing tax credits and private loans being the other major sources of funds.

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Fiscal Year Summary – HOME Match	
1. Excess match from prior Federal fiscal year	24,505
2. Match contributed during current Federal fiscal year	315,412
3. Total match available for current Federal fiscal year (Line 1 plus Line 2)	339,917
4. Match liability for current Federal fiscal year	320,088
5. Excess match carried over to next Federal fiscal year (Line 3 minus Line 4)	19,830

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Affordable Housing CR-20

Evaluation of the jurisdiction's progress in providing affordable housing, including the number and types of families served, the number of extremely low-income, low-income, moderate-income, and middle-income persons served.

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of homeless to be provided affordable housing units	20	130
Number of non-homeless to be provided affordable housing units	30	154
Number of special-needs to be provided affordable housing units	10	0
Total	60	284

Number of households supported through:	One-Year Goal	Actual
Rental Assistance	30	151
The Production of New Units	80	133
Rehab of Existing Units	30	18
Acquisition of Existing Units	10	22
Total	160	324

Discuss the difference between goals and outcomes and problems encountered in meeting these goals.

Rehab includes six single-family houses and twelve City-owned units rehabbed with HOME funds that were completed in 2016-2017. A larger number was projected as the City revised its rehab standards to encourage more participation but applicants did not appear in the first months that the new, more attractive rehab loan terms were advertised. As the first borrowers' houses are completed and "word-of-mouth" testimonies are circulated, it is expected that the pace of rehabs will accelerate in future years.

Discuss how these outcomes will impact future annual action plans.

Future action plans will reflect the emphasis on preserving existing affordable housing units, both rental and owner-occupied, as Raleigh's rental housing stock has become increasingly lucrative as an investment opportunity and house sale prices in many neighborhoods are becoming out-of-reach of would-be owners of modest means.

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CDBG and HOME Persons Served by LMI Income Subcategory

	Percent of Area Median Income	No. of Persons	
		CDBG	HOME
Extremely Low Income	below 30%	2,738	47
Low Income	31% -50%	132	96
Moderate Income	51% - 80%	134	17
		3,004	160

Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area (NRSA)

The City of Raleigh's 2016-2020 Consolidated Plan (ConPlan) is a document created with staff and community input outlining the City's goals for a five-year period guiding its use of federal housing and community development funds. The ConPlan calls for City housing and community development investments to be directed into focus areas such as a Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area (NRSA). An NRSA is a primarily low-income area selected for specialized investment for greater impact, primarily for residents who fall under income levels of 80% of Area Median Income. The NRSA approach allows for flexible use of federal funds awarded through the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program and supports job creation and reduces restrictions on housing activities supported by federal and local tax dollars. On November 3, 2015 the Raleigh City Council approved the NRSA Plan for the area south and east of St. Augustine's University, including College Park and the former Washington Terrace Apartments. The City's [NRSA Plan](#) was approved by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).



In the NRSA the City is facilitating the development of 98 single-family homes and 51 townhome units in [East College Park](#) which lies in the southeastern portion of the NRSA (see map). Infrastructure improvements including water lines, sewer lines, storm drains, and new streets and sidewalks are almost complete. Home construction is expected to begin in the fall of 2017. Of the homes being constructed, at least 60% will be reserved for low- to moderate- income buyers (80% or below of Area Median Income). Raleigh's Housing and Neighborhoods Department is maintaining an ECP section on the City web site for updating residents on home-buying opportunities in East College Park. To address the home repair needs of

existing NRSA homeowners, the City revised its housing rehabilitation loan program, making up to \$90,000 available to low-income homeowners with 0% interest, no payments, forgiven after five (5) years for seniors or disabled, fifteen (15) years for others.

In addition to the City's actions within the NRSA, DHIC, Inc. owns and is redeveloping the former Washington Terrace Apartments site primarily for affordable housing in the northeast section of the NRSA.

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NRSA Investments in FY 2016—2017: CDBG & HOME Expenditures

Activity Type	Expenditure
Acquisition (legal, appraisal costs)	\$1,975.00
Demolition	\$22,403.72
Maintenance & Disposition of lots	\$21,503.75
Public Works / Site Improvements	\$2,248,139.91
Homeowners Rehab	\$6,997.25
Relocation	\$17,720.66
Total CDBG & HOME spent in NRSA, FY16-17	\$2,318,740.29

In addition to the above summary of City investments of CDBG and HOME in the NRSA, between the dates of July 1, 2016 and June 30, 2017, the contractor installing the new utility lines in ECP (TA Loving) hired four (4) workers in the East College Park infrastructure project, in accordance with Section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968.

Homeless and Other Special Needs CR-25

Reaching out to homeless persons and assessing their individual needs

The City of Raleigh works closely with the Continuum of Care, the Raleigh/Wake Partnership to End and Prevent Homelessness (the Partnership), Wake County Human Services, and nonprofit homeless service providers including those the City does not fund. One of the seats on the Partnership Board is reserved for a City representative. The Partnership works closely with the City, County, and service providers in conducting the annual Point-in-Time (PIT) count and Housing Inventory Counts for the Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) that is required by HUD. The PIT, a snapshot of those meeting HUD's definition of "homeless" on a single night within the last ten days of January each year. For 2017, the PIT Sheltered and Unsheltered Count for January 28, 2017 was:

Point-in-Time Count January 27, 2017				
Total households and persons	Sheltered		Unsheltered	total
	emergency	transitional		
Total households	413	86	172	671
Total persons	547	149	188	884
children <18 years of age	133	57	8	198
18-24 years of age	37	10	11	58
over 24 years of age	377	82	169	628
Gender				
Female	205	64	47	316
Male	342	85	140	567
Transgender	0	0	1	1
Ethnicity				
Non-Hispanic	515	131	176	822
Hispanic	32	18	12	62
Race				
White	124	32	68	224
African American	378	110	95	583
Asian	8	0	0	8
American Indian/Alaska Native	4	0	8	12
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	1	0	0	1
Multiple Races	32	7	17	56
Source: Raleigh/Wake Partnership to End and Prevent Homelessness NOTE: The PIT counts only those who meet HUD's definition of homelessness so it is not a complete count, though it is the best official count available. Examples of those who are not counted: The Wake County Public School System estimates that more than 2,500 of their students live in hotels/motels which the parent or guardian				

pays for with their own income. These families are not considered homeless by HUD. There are also individuals and families living “doubled up” in precarious situations with family or friends. These individuals and families, too, are not counted as “homeless.”

The City awards ESG grants to service providers that complete individualized assessments to identify need for shelter, prevention, or rapid re-housing. Most service providers and shelters are using the VI-SPDAT tool to conduct uniform assessments in HMIS to identify severity of need. Most service providers and four shelters in Raleigh started using the VI-SPDAT July 1, 2016. The City also uses local funds to support the Oak City Outreach Center, a weekend food distribution site, managed by the Partnership and Catholic Charities of the Diocese of Raleigh, where over 63 different groups, organizations, and congregations distribute food to an average of 350 men, women, and children each weekend. The City, the County, the Partnership, and Catholic Charities are also working together on the development of a multi-service center (the Oak City Center) that will be a central component of a dispersed coordinated entry/assessment system. Passage Home and Volunteers of America (VOA) are leading the charge on ending veterans’ homelessness, providing a model for doing the same for unsheltered homeless women, a growing population.

Addressing emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

In addition to the City’s entitlement funds awarded to nonprofits addressing the needs of homeless individuals and families, other federal funds support the same work. The Partnership works with service providers on writing the CoC NOFA. For FY 2016-2017 these organizations received NOFA funding for services including emergency shelter, prevention, Shelter + Care, and rapid re-housing totaling \$2,969,601:

Renewal Projects:

Community Alternatives for Supportive Abodes (CASA)- McKinney

Using \$195,262 of Continuum of Care awards over a one year period, renew funding for permanent housing rental subsidies for 60 eligible individuals or families residing at scattered sites throughout the City.

Community Alternatives for Supportive Abodes (CASA) – Families at Home.

Using \$76,246 of Continuum of Care awards, renew funding for the Families at Home Project (also called Oak Hollow) which is comprised of ten two-bedroom units providing permanent supportive housing to families with children who are homeless. CASA partners with Women’s Center of Wake County to provide support services and ensure appropriate services are available for the success of these families. Families are supported through job placement, life-skills programs, parenting classes, and various group activities.

Community Alternatives for Supportive Abodes (CASA) – Salisbury Apartments.

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Using \$24,467 of Continuum of Care awards, renew the project providing ten one-bedroom units of permanent housing and supportive team services for adults who are homeless and have a mental illness and /or substance addiction. This funding is for Operations Only. The S. Wilmington Street Center (SWSC) Men's Shelter provides 24/7 supportive services to each tenant. Once housed, the tenants also remain engaged at the SWSC in various programs/classes.

Haven House Services – Rapid Re-Housing

Using \$53,696 in Continuum of Care awards over a one year period renew assistance to eight pregnant and parenting young adults ages 18 – 23 with Rapid Re-Housing services.

Passage Home – Ruth's House II

Using \$211,959 in Continuum of Care awards over a one year period, renew the Ruth's House II program that assists Wake County families with a diagnosable substance use disorder and/or a chronic physical illness or disability to become permanently housed. Twenty-two scattered site units in Wake County are used for these households. Funds also provide case management services to ensure tenants are able to maintain their housing. Subsidies are determined by family income and can be reduced or increased depending on availability.

Passage Home – Essential Services

Using \$220,558 in Continuum of Care awards over a one year period, renew the Essential Services for 26 homeless families. The program provides permanent housing and fosters economic self-sufficiency for homeless families with children. Families are referred from Wake County shelters, transitional housing programs, and substance abuse and mental health facilities. Families must have a recent work history and will engage in support services to ensure the families successful transition to permanent housing. Services are also provided to a specialized population of female ex-offenders who are exiting the NC Correctional System without a home plan. Budgeting, parenting, mental health counseling, substance abuse counseling, food and transportation vouchers, and vocational and educational services are provided to help ex-offenders reach their goals of reuniting with their child/children and contributing to the community as law abiding citizens.

Wake County Human Services - Shelter Plus Care

Using \$1,747,576 of Continuum of Care awards over a one year period, renew the Shelter Plus Care project that serves formerly homeless adults with severe mental illness and/or chronic substance abuse problems by providing tenant based rental assistance and some support services.

Wake County Human Services - Shelter Plus Care 2011

Using \$44,773 of Continuum of Care awards for Shelter + Care subsidies to provide rental assistance and some support services for adults.

NC Coalition to End Homelessness – Homeless Management Information System (HMIS)

Using \$76,682 of Continuum of Care awards to support the Wake County portion of NC Homeless Management Information System (NCHMIS) allows Wake agencies to coordinate client services and case management and facilitates agency and continuum-wide reporting. The HMIS grant covers project management and coordination of activities such as network management, technical support, end user training, and statistical reporting.

PLM Families Together-Rapid Re-Housing

Use \$112,856 to renew the organization's Rapid Re-housing services for 7 homeless families.

Wake County Human Services-Rapid Re-Housing

Use \$137,460 of Continuum of Care funds for Rapid Re-Housing services for 12 men. Priority one population is single adult males defined as chronically homeless by HUD and the priority two population is single adult males that are veterans and ineligible Veterans Administration services and benefits.

New Project:

Coordinated Entry

Use \$68,066 of reallocated funding to establish an effective coordinated entry process that ensures people with the greatest needs receive priority for any type of housing and homeless assistance. Coordinated entry is a low barrier, person-centered, inclusive, process developed to ensure that all people experiencing a housing crisis have fair and equal access and are quickly identified, assessed for, referred and connected to housing assistance based on their strengths and needs. Coordinated Entry processes provide information about service needs and gaps to help communities plan their assistance and identify needed resources.

Helping low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families.

The City of Raleigh 2016-2020 Consolidated Plan identifies strengthening the homeless to housing continuum and the need for permanent supportive housing for the homeless as top priorities. The City is a participating organization in, and helps fund, the Raleigh/Wake Partnership to End and Prevent Homelessness, the local Continuum of Care organization. City staff are actively involved with the CoC in developing plans, establishing priorities, and working with service providers. City ESG

funds supported four programs this fiscal year with ESG: one that helped families and individuals maintain their housing when at risk of becoming homeless due to the threat of eviction and two that rapidly rehoused homeless families. ESG funds were also provided to the Wilmington Street Shelter for homeless men. The homelessness prevention funds were provided to the Hope Center at Pullen, which works with youth aging out of foster care. Women's Center of Wake County works primarily rehousing homeless, single women. Families Together rehouses homeless families. Local funds were also provided to Catholic Charities for homelessness prevention and re-housing. Other large institutions in the area also contribute. WakeMed Hospital has created a team of social workers / nurses to work with "high utilizers" of emergency room services, many of whom are homeless, to connect them with mental health services and assist them in finding housing and accessing mainstream resources. Alliance Behavioral Health, the Local Management Entity-Managed Care Organization (LME-MCO), is actively assisting in re-housing individuals with mental illness in Raleigh and the rest of its catchment area. Several re-housing service providers cultivate relationships with landlords to encourage them to rent to households / individuals difficult to house, such as people with felony records and those with troubled landlord/eviction histories.

In addition, the City's Community Enhancement Program, funded from the City CDBG entitlement, is an annual program that issues a RFP for public services to benefit low to moderate income individuals and families. Funds for this fiscal year awarded programs that: tutored K-12 students living in Raleigh Housing Authority communities; funded a paid youth internship program; supported in-home counseling services for low-income families that counsel children 3-5 years of age with severe behavioral problems and their parents; supported a job training and placement program for low-income individuals, many of whom were or are homeless; funded an agency that assists families moving into housing from homelessness; one that offers life skills training and tenant training; and supported homebuyer training and counseling. All of these activities help low income individuals and families either stay housed or rapidly become re-housed.

Helping homeless persons (especially chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth) make the transition to permanent housing and independent living

Raleigh strengthens the homeless to housing continuum in several ways including Raleigh's Mayor having signed on to the Mayors Challenge to End Veteran Homelessness. The City partners with the County and the CoC to issue a "Combined RFP" for projects that serve those who are homeless or at-risk-of homelessness. These three funding sources apply similar criteria as part of the communitywide effort to adopt a Housing First approach to rapid re-housing and emergency shelter operations. Contracts for these subgrantees, whether using ESG or local dollars, require them to use the Homeless Management information System (HMIS) so data can be tracked and shared. Subgrantees are also required to actively ensure to the best of their ability that clients are connected to mainstream resources. Passage Home and Volunteers of America have completed data sharing agreements with several partners using HMIS and developed a by-name list of homeless veterans. This process has established a model for a similar effort that began in the fall of 2016 targeting homeless single women, a subpopulation whose increasing numbers has been particularly troubling.

In addition, a County commissioner chairs the “Directors Group,” composed of the District Attorney, a local judge, County Sheriff, Raleigh Police Chief, WakeMed, and other appointed and elected officials to better address the needs of severely mentally ill individuals who come in contact with the criminal justice system, to develop a path for them away from incarceration toward mainstream services and permanent supportive housing where available. Data analysis is underway, through the assistance of the software company SaS, comparing three databases: HMIS, the County jail, and EMS. The goal is to see how many individuals are in all three databases and how frequently. Preliminary analysis indicates that approximately 805 individuals show up in all three databases, 26 of whom could be categorized as “high utilizers.” This analysis will help governmental institutions, hospitals, police, and homeless service providers identify individuals who are not receiving the services they need, resulting in both individual suffering and excessive cost to the community.

The increasing adoption of the housing first approach with rapid re-housing, prevention, and emergency shelter has helped reduce the length of time (LOT) homeless for persons in emergency shelters. According to the HMIS Performance Measurement Module (Sys PM), the median LOT homeless is 20 bed nights, while the average LOT homeless is 45 bed nights, two and quarter times the median. This metric indicates that for a majority of those experiencing homelessness, their time homeless is brief and for many, nonrecurring. However, the much higher average LOT homeless suggests that there are individuals experiencing chronic homelessness whose LOT homeless raises the average. These chronically homeless individuals are increasingly the focus of service providers. The model used in reducing veteran homelessness began to be applied to single chronically homeless women in 2016-17, a demographic that has been increasing.

Public Housing

Actions taken to address the needs of public housing (this section completed by the Raleigh Housing Authority)

The overall mission and operation of public housing is to provide safe, sanitary decent affordable housing. This goal is just as important as our endeavors to create a positive living environment while promoting personal responsible and self-sufficiency of residents.

RHA owns and operates 1,444 subsidized housing rentals with preferences for persons who live or work in Wake County, those that have been working 35 hours per week for 2 consecutive years, the elderly (62+), and disabled. Unlike most housing authorities, RHA keeps its waiting list open. The majority of applications are for one and two bedroom units which cause this group to have the longest wait. Public housing maintains a 99% occupancy rate.

Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) Program: RHA has 3,869 Housing Choice Vouchers and has a 99% utilization rate. RHA's Section 8 voucher program is rated as a high performer by HUD. In recent years, the funding for the Section 8 voucher program has changed from year to year and often retroactively. There have also been fluctuations in the Fair Market Rents, which are set by HUD, that affect the ability of participants to secure rental units under the program. The length of time a family is on the waiting list is varies between three to seven years, depending on participant attrition rates.

There are currently over 7,500 applicants on the voucher waiting list with a wait of between 3 to 7 years based on voucher turnover and funding levels. The local voucher preferences are for the elderly, disabled and residents of Wake County. To qualify as a resident the applicant must live or work in Wake County. RHA provides a preference to the homeless population through the Support Circle referrals. It is impossible to predict when or if an applicant will be offered assistance. The Raleigh Housing Authority recognizes the need and seeks ways to protect and develop affordable housing for the citizens of Raleigh.

Actions taken to encourage public housing residents to become more involved in management and participate in homeownership

The Raleigh Housing Authority (RHA) recognizes successful management of its local public housing developments requires participation and cooperation from all RHA tenants. To this end, the existence and recognition of viable, representative, and democratic resident councils were developed in most public housing communities. These councils are critical for achieving participation and cooperation from RHA tenants and its organizational goal to provide consistent, sound management practices and services for the general welfare of all residents served. This organization knows the needs of their neighbors and coordinates the delivery of community service programs primarily for public housing tenants. It is from this organization the Resident Advisory Board is chosen. Recently, RHA staff met with our Resident Advisory Board to discuss and develop the proposed Smoke-Free Housing and Building Policy. These Advisory Board and the Resident Council meetings have

proven to be the best avenue to communicate changes to the operations, procedures or regulations which directly affect the residents or the services RHA provides.

Actions taken to provide assistance to troubled PHAs

The Raleigh Housing Authority continues to be rated as a high performer by HUD's management assessment system for public housing. RHA just completed its 30th consecutive year with no financial audit findings. There is a waiting list for public housing and the wait is one to two years, depending on family size and preferences. Raleigh Housing Authority understands the importance of providing supportive services to families who seek to become self-sufficient.

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Other Actions

Actions taken to remove or ameliorate the negative effects of public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing.

In the 2016-2017 fiscal year the City of Raleigh was engaged in a major update to its comprehensive plan, which includes a housing chapter which Community Development Division staff amended to enable the City to significantly increase its efforts to better address the housing needs of its low-income population. CD staff included new sections that better informed readers (and policy-makers) about the federal housing programs

The current political climate in North Carolina makes it unlikely that any city can receive state legislative approval of new local ordinances to require or incentivize private developers to provide affordable housing. Raleigh is increasing its use of local funds and providing more programmatic opportunities to increase the ability of developers to add to/preserve the supply of affordable housing units in the City. Also the City's Housing and Neighborhoods Department significantly increased its outreach to low-income citizens (presentations at monthly neighborhood meetings, "meet the builders" events, job fairs) to better enable them to take advantage of new infill housing sponsored by the City and the jobs created by CDBG-funded infrastructure.

Actions taken to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs.

As of June 2016 the City owned 195 affordable rental housing units. The average rent was \$579 and nearly 15% of the units were rented to households below 30% of area median income. 67% of tenant households were below 50% AMI. 86% of occupants in City-owned rentals were minorities.

The City has been addressing homelessness in a concerted effort in partnership with Wake County, the Continuum of Care ("the Partnership"), and Catholic Charities of the Diocese of Raleigh. A location was acquired for a new "multi-service center," to called the Oak City Center, for coordinated entry and assessment; direct referrals to the most appropriate agency to best meet the needs of each client; showers, laundry, internet access, and mail distribution for homeless persons; life skills classes and other training opportunities; and weekend food distribution. The City and County each allocated general tax dollars, which combined total approximately \$7 Million, to help fund the acquisition of the property and the upfit of the commercial structure on the site for this purpose. The site is adjacent to the South Wilmington Street Center for homeless men.

City Council in June 2016 approved a tax increase to support affordable housing in the City, with \$5.7 million available for such investments in FY 2016-2017 and each year into the future. The introduction of this new funding source resulted in about \$6 million in commitments for affordable units in the past two years with new units to be counted in future CAPERs.

Actions taken to reduce the number of poverty-level families.

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The Raleigh Community Development Division began a series of “job fairs” in the NRSA to connect residents of the low-income Census Tract with jobs being created by CDBG-supported infrastructure work. Two local residents have been hired so far. Every year CD sponsors job training through the Wake County Homebuilders Association for low-income youth. Twenty-six (26) youth were trained in 2016-2017.

Actions taken to develop institutional structure.

The institutional structure for the delivery of CDBG programs and services to low and very-low income families and individuals in Raleigh involves public, private and non-profit participation. The Raleigh Public Utilities Department is providing over \$1 million from its capital improvement budget towards a CDBG-driven public works project in a low-income neighborhood in need of complete replacement of aging utilities.

Nonprofit organizations play a key role-- with City, county, and state funding (CDBG and ESG) --in providing emergency shelter, homelessness prevention services to the City’s homeless persons. A partnership of City, County, the Continuum of Care, and Catholic Charities has acquired a permanent site for coordinated entry and assessment and for providing shelter, food and services, and referral services in a single location near downtown. All activities currently taking place at the Oak City Outreach Center will move to the new site once upfit is complete. The anticipated date for completion is January 1, 2019.

As in previous years, the City last year provided funds (CDBG, HOME, local) for local nonprofit developers and private for-profit firms to build affordable housing in the City. In FY 2016-2017 the City finalized its development plan for the 140 lots it assembled, primarily with CDBG funds, and sponsored a RFP to competitively hire builders who will provide mixed-income homeownership opportunities. In addition, the City has established a pipeline of low-income residents to receive job training and employment within this City-sponsored housing development within the NRSA.

Actions taken to enhance coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies

CD requires that nonprofit organizations applying for financial assistance to provide affordable housing for disabled persons have written commitments in place to assure the involvement of social service agencies in the non-housing needs of their residents.

Identify any actions taken to overcome the effects of any impediments identified in the AI to fair housing choice

Below in bold italics are the City-related impediments identified in the regional AI completed in 2015, followed by City actions to address them.

Lack of affordable housing in high opportunity areas: On September 3, 2015, the Raleigh City Council adopted the Affordable Housing Location Policy which encourages development of City supported affordable housing in high opportunity areas. The following year an affordable housing fund (>5.7 million per year) was created in the City General Fund.

Limited housing choice restricts access to community assets for members of the protected classes: The Wake Transit Plan will increase the percentage of the County's jobs within $\frac{3}{4}$ mile of all day transit service.

Transit system is fragmented and does not adequately connect Racially Concentrated Areas of Poverty (RCAPs) to higher opportunity areas: New transit plan addresses this and in November 2016 voters approved a transit tax to pay for massive new investments in transit throughout the City and County.

Members of the protected classes—particularly those living in RCAPs—are disproportionately denied mortgages in the private sector: The City continues to support homebuyer education, sponsors the building of affordable houses on City-owned sites, and provides low-interest second mortgages to make many sales within reach of lower-income families who otherwise may not be able to buy a house in the unsubsidized market.

RCAPs are clustered in the City of Raleigh, found primarily where lower income Black and Hispanic residents live. All of these areas are located within very low and low opportunity areas: The City adopted an Affordable Housing Location Policy in September 2105 to steer most of its affordable housing investments only to areas outside of RCAPs.

A local fair housing resource with enforcement and resolution power is needed in Raleigh: Local complaints received by the City are referred to the Fair Housing Project of Legal Aid of North Carolina and the Fair Housing Justice Center, who have the resources and expertise to address fair housing complaints.

The City needs a monitoring system in place to assure that its private vendor managing City-owned rental properties attend fair housing training: The City has always required its management company to attend fair housing training and adjustments were made to clarify this requirement in its monitoring system.

Monitoring

Describe the standards and procedures that will be used to monitor activities carried out in furtherance of the plan and will be used to ensure long-term compliance with requirements of the programs involved, including minority business outreach and comprehensive planning requirements.

Monitoring of CDBG and ESG projects has five major components:

1. Grant Applications: Request for funding applications are made on a standard form and are evaluated by a team. Points are given for each criterion covering community need, program effectiveness, financial record, and capacity of the organization. Recommendations for funding are based on evaluation of the above criteria and presented to City Council for approval.
2. Pre-agreement meeting: the project manager meets with each grantee to go over grant requirements, logistics for payments, record-keeping standards, future monitoring, and close-out.
3. Agreements: The City of Raleigh enters into standard grant agreements with each grantee that specify amount, source, and use of funds, match requirements, reporting standards, record-keeping, results to be achieved, and other conditions specific to the project. A standard attachment of all federal standards (Executive Orders, Civil Rights Act, etc.) with which the agency must comply is included.
4. On-site monitoring: project manager, based on a risk assessment, will visit each funded agency at least once in the 12 month term of the contract to assure compliance.
5. Progress reports: written statements of benefits produced with the grants provided are required with each payment request as well as a summary at the end of the project.

HOME funds are provided annually in a competition that leverages low-income housing tax credits. Loan agreements are executed with each borrower that includes federal requirements and on-site monitoring consistent with the HOME regulations are conducted to review unit condition and programmatic compliance.

The FY 2017-2018 Action Plan includes a HOME/CDBG/ESG Monitoring Plan.

Description of efforts to provide citizens with reasonable notice of and opportunity to comment on performance reports.

Ads were placed in The Carolinian and The News & Observer for the 15-day comment period beginning August 25, 2017. The City web site was also used to inform residents of the availability of the draft CAPER in digital format and paper copies were available by request.

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Specify the nature of, and reasons for, any changes in the jurisdiction's program objectives and indications of how the jurisdiction would change its programs as a result of its experiences.

Home Investment Partnership (HOME)

Include the results of on-site inspections of affordable rental housing assisted under the program to determine compliance with housing codes and other applicable regulations.

Project	Developer	Funding Source	# Units	Monitoring Date	Results
CASA					
Carlton Avenue	CASA	Bond	4	2/14/2017	compliant
Crest Commons	CASA	Bond	19	4/11/2017	complaint
George's Mews	CASA	Bond	26	2/14/2017	compliant
Hope Crest	CASA	HOME	10	2/14/2017	compliant
Oak Hollow	CASA	HOME	10	2/15/2017	compliant
Salisbury Apartments	CASA	HOME	10	2/15/2017	compliant
Sherman	CASA	HOME	11	4/11/2017	compliant
Sunnybrook Village	CASA	HOME	10	4/11/2017	compliant
DHIC					
Carlton Place	DHIC	Bond	80	2/21/2017	compliant
Dacian Glen/Glenbrook Crossings	DHIC	Bond	63	3/16/2017	compliant
Madison Glen	DHIC	Bond	50	1/19/2017	compliant
Wakefield Hills	DHIC-CMC	Bond	84	12/20/2016	compliant
Wakefield Manor	DHIC-CMC	Bond	96	12/20/2016	complaint
Evergreen Construction					
Autumn Spring	Evergreen	HOME	50	12/1/2016	compliant
Autumn Trace	Evergreen	Bond	32	12/1/2016	compliant
Passage Home					
1002 Coleman	Passage Home	HOME	18	3/28/2017	compliant
Hollenden Place	Passage Home	HOME (CHDO)	22	3/28/2017	compliant
Job's Journey	Passage Home	Bond	10	3/28/2017	compliant
WIHN Permanent/Family Promise	WIHN	Bond	12	4/13/2017	compliant

An assessment of the jurisdiction's affirmative marketing actions for HOME units.

Every developer receiving HOME funds from the City is required to have and follow an Affirmative Marketing Plan. All HOME borrowers are advised of the HOME requirements for affirmative marketing and CD staff monitor each HOME-financed apartment community to assure compliance. Recent monitoring of these communities has found compliance with HOME regulations.

Each loan agreement signed between the City and organizations receiving development loans contains the following:

Affirmative Marketing: Borrower shall adopt affirmative marketing procedures and requirements for the rental housing project pursuant to 24 CFR Section 92.351, as may be amended. Affirmative marketing steps consist of actions to provide information and otherwise attract eligible persons in the housing market area to the available housing without regard to race, color, national origin, sex, religion, familial status or disability. The affirmative marketing requirements and procedures adopted must include:

- a) Methods for informing the public, owners, and potential tenants about fair housing laws and the City of Raleigh's affirmative marketing policy.
- b) Requirements and practices Borrower must adhere to in order to carry out the City's affirmative marketing procedures and requirements.
- c) Procedures to be used by Borrower to inform and solicit applications from persons in the housing market area who are likely to apply for the housing without special outreach.
- d) Records that will be kept describing actions taken by the city of Raleigh and by Borrower to affirmatively market units and records to assess the results of these actions; and
- e) A description of how the City of Raleigh will annually assess the success of affirmative marketing actions and what corrective actions will be taken where affirmative marketing requirements are not met.

Other actions taken to foster and maintain affordable housing.

Local funds have been made available for nonprofit developers to purchase the mostly unsubsidized existing apartment developments threatened with redevelopment in Raleigh's more attractive locations. Raleigh City Council in June 2015 approved a one cent tax increase for affordable housing, expected to generate approximately \$5.7 million the first year. This will be a major source of local dollars with which the City can aggressively address its need for additional affordable units as well as preserve existing units into the future.

Emergency Solutions Grant

ESG Supplement to the CAPER in *e-snaps*

For Paperwork Reduction Act

1. Recipient Information—All Recipients Complete

Basic Grant Information

Recipient Name	RALEIGH
Organizational DUNS Number	044379568
EIN/TIN Number	566000236
Identify the Field Office	GREENSBORO
Identify CoC(s) in which the recipient or subrecipient(s) will provide ESG assistance	Raleigh/Wake County CoC

ESG Contact Name

Prefix	Mr.
First Name	Niki
Middle Name	0
Last Name	Jones
Suffix	0
Title	Community Development Administrator

ESG Contact Address

Street Address 1	310 W Martin St
Street Address 2	PO Box 590
City	Raleigh
State	NC
ZIP Code	27602-
Phone Number	9199964330
Extension	4278
Fax Number	0
Email Address	niki.jones@raleighnc.gov

ESG Secondary Contact

Prefix	Mr.
First Name	George
Last Name	Adler
Suffix	0
Title	CD Planner II
Phone Number	9199964330
Extension	6963
Email Address	george.adler@raleighnc.gov

2. Reporting Period—All Recipients Complete

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Program Year Start Date 07/01/2015
Program Year End Date 06/30/2016

3a. Subrecipient Form – Complete one form for each subrecipient

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Triangle Family Services

City: Raleigh

State: NC

Zip Code: 27606, 1936

DUNS Number: 097604649

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 20085

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: PLM Families Together

City: Raleigh

State: NC

Zip Code: 27620, 4395

DUNS Number: 945084887

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 84790

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: The Women's Center of Wake County

City: Raleigh

State: NC

Zip Code: 27605, 1817

DUNS Number: 171335565

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 134555

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: The Hope Center at Pullen

City: Raleigh

State: NC

Zip Code: 27605, 1663

DUNS Number: 010580968

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Faith-Based Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 28400

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Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Urban Ministries of Wake County

City: Raleigh

State: NC

Zip Code: 27603, 1118

DUNS Number: 071054428

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 26000

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ESG - Assistance Provided and Outcomes

10. Shelter Utilization

Number of New Units - Rehabbed	0
Number of New Units - Conversion	0
Total Number of bed-nights available	19,710
Total Number of bed-nights provided	19,251
Capacity Utilization	97.67%

Table 1 – Shelter Capacity

11. Project Outcomes Data measured under the performance standards developed in consultation with the Continuum of Care(COC)

Performance Management for the Raleigh/Wake COC of ESG/NOFA Working Group Adopted Performance Measures

“Performance Measurement is a process that systematically evaluates whether your program is making the intended impact on the clients you are serving or the problem you are targeting.”

Performance Measures for CoC-funded Projects

HUD’s Annual Performance Report (APR) requires that CoC-funded projects report on performance as follows:

Permanent Supportive Housing Projects will report on the following measures:

- Housing Stability: 85% of all participants will maintain permanent housing or exit to a permanent destination during the operating year.
- Total Income: 37% of persons age 18 and older will maintain or increase their total income (from all sources) as of the end of the operating year or program exit.

Transitional Housing Projects will report on the following measures:

- Housing Stability: 70% of participants will exit to permanent destination during the operating year.
- Total Income: 60% of persons age 18 or older will maintain or increase their total income (from all sources) as of the end of the operating year or program exit.

Rapid ReHousing projects will report on the following measures:

- Housing Stability: 70% of all participants will maintain housing when rapidly rehoused for 12 months after their program exit.
- Total Income: 70% of all participants maintained or increased their total income (from all sources) 12 months after their program exit.

Emergency Shelter projects will report on the following measures:

- **Singles:**

Housing Stability: 20% of single adults will exit to a permanent destination.

Total Income: 25% of those 18 and older will maintain or increase total income.

- **Families:**

Housing Stability: 40% of families will exit to a permanent destination.

Total Income: 25% of those 18 and older will maintain or increase total income.

Expenditures

11. Expenditures

11a. ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2014	2015	2016
Expenditures for Rental Assistance	14,698	11,139	6,260.83
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance	1,539	80	0
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services	15,165	6,960	661.37
Expenditures for Homeless Prevention under Emergency Shelter Grants Program	0	0	0
Subtotal Homelessness Prevention	31,402	18,179	6,922.20

Table 2 – ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

11b. ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2014	2015	2016
Expenditures for Rental Assistance	27,185	89,930	109,014.58
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance	13,080	14,545	25,731.54
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services	19,781	63,284	81,854.52
Expenditures for Homeless Assistance under Emergency Shelter Grants Program	0	0	0
Subtotal Rapid Re-Housing	60,046	167,759	216,600.64

Table 3 – ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

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11c. ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2014	2015	2016
Essential Services	0	26,132	0
Operations	96,758	9,987	27,347.07
Renovation	0	0	0
Major Rehab	0	0	0
Conversion	0	0	0
Subtotal	96,758	36,119	27,347.07

Table 4 – ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

11d. Other Grant Expenditures

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2014	2015	2016
HMIS	0	0	0
Administration	0	0	0
Street Outreach	0	0	0

Table 5 - Other Grant Expenditures

11e. Total ESG Grant Funds

Total ESG Funds Expended	2014	2015	2016
TBD	188,206	222,057	250,869.91

Table 6 - Total ESG Funds Expended

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11f. Match Source

	2014	2015	2016
Other Non-ESG HUD Funds	0	100,000	100,000
Other Federal Funds	0	0	0
State Government	0	0	0
Local Government	227,750	42,458	88,879.06
Private Funds	96,726	256,927	250,869.91
Other	0	0	0
Fees	0	0	0
Program Income	0	0	0
Total Match Amount	324,476	399,385	439,748.97

Table 7 - Other Funds Expended on Eligible ESG Activities

11g. Total

Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities	2014	2015	2016
1,824,742.88	512,682	621,442	690,618.88

Table 8 - Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities

Attachments

Attachment: HOME Match, HOME Program Income, HOME MBE/WBE Report, CAPER Citizen Comments

HOME Match

	Dollar Amount
1. Excess match from prior Federal fiscal year	\$ 19,829.55
2. Match contributed during current Federal fiscal year	\$176,501.30
3. Total match available for current Federal fiscal year (Line 1 plus Line 2)	\$196,330.86
4. Match liability for current Federal fiscal year	\$187,533.79
5. Excess match carried over to next Federal fiscal year (Line 3 minus Line 4)	\$ 8,797.07

None of the following were used as HOME match in FY 2016-2017:

- foregone taxes, fees or charges
- real property
- infrastructure
- site preparation, materials, or donated labor
- bond financing

FY 2016-2017 CAPER: Use of HOME Program Income

Project	Address	# Of Units	Household Size	Race			Of Total # - How Many Hispanic	Median Income Level	
				Black #	White #	Other		0-30%	31-50%
3105 Woodpecker Ct Rehab	3105 Woodpecker Ct	12	n/a	26	0	0	0	11	14

HOME MBE/WBE Report

Program Income –program amounts for the reporting period				
Balance on hand at beginning of reporting period \$	Amount received during reporting period \$	Total amount expended during reporting period \$	Amount expended for TBRA \$	Balance on hand at end of reporting period \$
0	209,033	209,033	0	0

Minority Business Enterprises and Women Business Enterprises –

Indicate the number and dollar value of contracts for HOME projects completed during the reporting period

	Total	Minority Business Enterprises				White Non-Hispanic
		Alaskan Native or American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	
Contracts						
Number	3	0	0	12	0	2
Dollar Amount	207,680	0	0	55,850	0	151,830
Sub-Contracts						
Number	16	0	0	12	3	1
Dollar Amount	43,720	0	0	31,270	7,850	4,600
	Total	Women Business Enterprises	Male			
Contracts						
Number	3	0	3			
Dollar Amount	207,680	0	207,680			
Sub-Contracts						
Number	16	1	15			
Dollar Amount	43,720	4,600	39,120			

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Minority Owners of Rental Property – Indicate the number of HOME assisted rental property owners and the total amount of HOME funds in these rental properties assisted

	Total	Minority Property Owners				White Non-Hispanic
		Alaskan Native or American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	
Number	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dollar Amount	0	0	0	0	0	0

Relocation and Real Property Acquisition – Indicate the number of persons displaced, the cost of relocation payments, the number of parcels acquired, and the cost of acquisition

Parcels Acquired	0	0
Businesses Displaced	0	0
Nonprofit Organizations Displaced	0	0
Households Temporarily Relocated, not Displaced	0	0

Households Displaced	Total	Minority Property Enterprises				White Non-Hispanic
		Alaskan Native or American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	
Number	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cost	0	0	0	0	0	0

FY 2016-2017 CAPER Public Comment

To be completed when/if any comments are received.